WHOLE NO. 8865.

SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 16, 1860.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Politicians, Clergymen, Lawyers and Editors on the State of the Union.

Appointment of Three Commissioners to Go to South Carolina.

Speeches of Hon. Daniel S. Diekinson, Charles Conor, John McKeon and Hiram Ketchum,

with applause, which was renewed as that gentlemen were chasen to act as Secretaries of the meeting. Gourdin, Esq. , Col. C. G. Mem ninger and some other dest-

zens of Charleston, with reference to the present critical

the schiect from federal politics, cease cursing on both sides, and form a senaine Union, or else distunon is incitable, with the long train of wose and calamities which is sure to follow. Now, can the North and South be brought to a friendly understanding? Extreme men in both sections, animated by powerful passions, will stand in the way of any just compromise. But patriots who love their whole country, must not desert their post. We must remain rathful to the last. We are bound to make new and determined efforts so long as there is a lay of hope to cheer us in the hely work. After much reflection, it seems to me that the only solution of our present difficulties must be found in a National Convention—called in the constitutional mode—and that our first endeavor should be to secure it, by an appeal to Congress and to the lovers of the Union, North and South. In a body thus constituted, I cannot but believe a large majority would finally concer in presenting a basis of Union which would be ratified by the States and the people. In whatever is done at this time, it is very designable to have the co-operation of the major moderate republicans, who are ready to sacrifice their party to save the country. There are some such, and I trust that the number will increase daily. It may be advisable to call a State Convention, in the first instance, to give expression to the national feeling of New York, and us continued desire to preserve and cherish the Union of the States. Should such a convention be called, I will endeavor to be there. I write this in haste, and will only add that in whatever measures you may adopt to recine our country from ruin, you may rely on my sincere and cordial suppert.

\*\*WASHINGTON HUND.\*\*

\*\*PROW PRANCE I. LAWES.\*\*

The following was sent to Mr. Brocks.—

\*\*MY BRANCE I. LAWES.\*\*

The following was sent to Mr. Brocks.—

\*\*MY BRANCE I. LAWES.\*\*

The following was sent to Mr. Brocks.—

\*\*MY BRANCE I. LAWES.\*\*

The following was sent to me person, though I concur with them heart and soul in all

SPERCE OF CHARLES O'CONOR. I sincerely regret that it was not your pleasure to have decide some other gentleman to preside at this meeting. In these times it is more important that we should ex-

Hon Jonx A. Jux then rose and addressed the Chair as foliov's —Mr. Chairman.—The object of this meeting has been stated. It is to see whether some measure may not be devised to arrost hasty and inconsiderate action in the South, until we can consuit together for a recirce of their grievances. It has been proposed that a committee should be appointed to repair to the South to expostulate with leading men there in repart to this question. It is not supposed that the action of South Carolina can be influenced at all, but it is believed that the action of the other States may. You have stated, Mr. Chairman, that there is a hody of conservative men at the South who may be reached. We hope by a strong fraternal appeal, avoiding as far as possible all the questions which are calculated to produce irritation, to reach that conservative body of men. I therefore move that a committee be appointed by the Chair to present an address and resolutions, if it be thought proper, and such other reconsumendations as may be suited to the present crists.

Resolutions be authorized to indice vacancy.

The following amendment was offered to the second resolution by Hiram Ketchum, but was rejected:—

And that the question of the rights of the people in the Territories of the United States is and ought to be left to the judgment of the Supreme Court, in whose decision, as the law of the land, all good citizens are bound to acquiesce.

or the land, all good citizens are bound to acquiesce.

The following amendment was also proposed by Mr. Comstock, but was repected—

That inasmuch as differences of opinion exist to regard to the sufficient guaranty of those equal rights by the extension or the provisions of the constitution, all doubt in regard thereto ought to be authoritatively and forever set at rest by an explanatory amendment to the constitution.

On motion, it was Reselved, That the address and resolutions, in addition to being published in the daily newspapers, be printed in pamphiet form.

Also that a manuscript copy thereof be prepared and presented to the authorities of South Carolina, with the signatures attached.

known writer and preacher, was walking in one of the streets of Lenden, not far from his own residence, when he was observed to stagger for a few moments and then fall, after which he immediately expired. A stroke of apoplexy had thus suddenly caused his death. Dr. Croly